THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE ATTACK ON MANASSAS,

The Times has the following in reply to the recent statement in our Washington correspondonce that Gen. Scott organized the columns, appointed the officers, and selected the time and points of attack at Bull Run. Its importance impels us to give it the most conspicuous pub-Maity. Says The Times :

"So far as the preparation of the Army for the special pervice assigned it is concerned, it is undoubtedly true 1 mt Gen. Scott did have full control. He probably did "beganize the columns, and appoint the officers;" and he may have 'selected the time and points of attack at Bull Run'-after that attack had been peremptorily ordered by his superiors—though we are inclined to believe that these details were confided to Brig.-6ca. McDowell, who was on the spot, and who could been, from a personal examination of the approaches, a much better opinion as to the points of attack than Gen. Scott. The fact that both the time and point of attack were changed by Gen. McDowell proves, indeed, that in this respect, he was left to the exercise of his ewn judgment. The original purpose was to attack the enemy's position on Thursday afternoon or Friday morning, by turning it on the south side-and Gen. McDowell went personally with Col. Heintzelman's column to superintend the attack. But he found the rouds on that side impracticable for heavy artilbry-and on that account abandoned the plan. Friday was devoted to a survey on the other flank, and there he found the roads in such a condition as to justify the attempt to turn the enemy's position on that side. The fact that Gen. McDowell thus changed the time of attack from Friday to Sunday, and the point of attack from the southern to the northern flank, shows that the control of these details was confided whoily to him by Gen. Scott, and we presume every one will concede that this discretion was wisely exercised, and the change judicious. " But all this leaves the main point autonched. The

question is, Who decided that the attack should be should be by Manssas Junction? Who is responsible for the plan of operations by which a battle at this point, selected by the Rebels themselves, admirably adapted for defense, fortified through three long months of incessant labor, accessible to their reenforcements from both directions, and in all respects precisely such · position as they might wish to make it, became a motter of necessity ? The paragraph quoted above, for the purpose of relieving the President and Cabinet, throws the responsibility upon Gen. Scott. We have not the slightest desire to involve the President and Cabinet in any responsibility that does not belong to them; but, on the other hand, we do not intend that Gen, Scott shallbe loaded with blame for acts which were done by others. We know that Gen. Scott was eppored to this plan of the campaign from the beginning; he deemed it unwise to make Richmond the main point of the movement; but after that had been decided gainst him, he was opposed to marching against it by the longest and most difficult route, through a country every foot of which would be obstinately defended, and which must be held by a strong ferce after it had once been taken. This we know to be true-and in spite of the delicacy of such disclosures, we shall not besitate to state the authority for it. It is that of Gen. Scott

" On the Tuesday preceding the buttle, Gan. Scott, at his own table, in presence of his aids and a single goest, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct, and well-defined opinion on every point connected with it; and stated what his pla would be for bringing it to a close, if the management of is had been left in his bands. The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government; to compel them to return to their obedience and los And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life, compatible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified. he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number polutely required, is murdered. Hence, he looked apon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not renired in order to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life, on either side, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of

"If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and on the Gulf. Then be would have collected a large force at the Capital for defensive purposes, and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive operations. The Summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction-and with the first frosts of Autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well-disciplined troops down the Missis sippi-and taken every important point on that river, New-Orienns included. It could have been done, he said, with greater case, with less loss of life, and with for more important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond. At eight points the river would probably have been defended, and eight battles would have been necessary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us. The Mississippi and the Atlantic once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and faccitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from he rain that would speedily overwhelm them out of it. This, said he, was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is mked, and to obey orders when they are given. I chall do it. There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President-never one who sired more sincerely to promote the best interest of the country. But there are men among his advisors who consult their own resentments for more than the dictates of wisdom and experience, and these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign. I shall do. or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. But they must not hold me responsible. If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it. But I know per feetly well that they have no conception of the alties we shall encounter. I know the country-how admirably adapted it is to defense, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond; now that has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the Rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment toward it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a

bility on my shoulders.' -"This is the substance and very nearly the language a partion of Gen. Scott's conversation on the occaseed to the advance upon Riebmond by way of

public policy; and these gentlemen will live

such to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered.

I shall fight when and where I am commanded. But

if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall

not hold me responsible. These gentlemen must take

the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take

that of mine. But they must not throw their responsi-

MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE UNION DISTRICT IN EAST TENNESSEE.

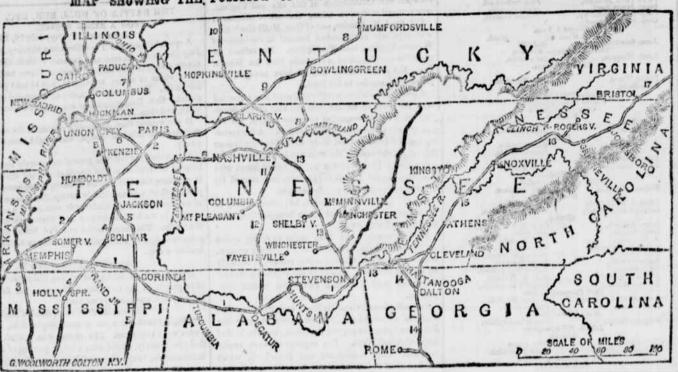


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Middle and Western Tennessee-all that portion west of the heavy, crooked line crossing the map of the State from north to south-contains a heavy slave population, and is devoted mainly to Southern products. Middle Tennessee is watered by the affluents of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and while much of the

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Evidence of Statistics.

allusion is unexceptionable in all but the single respect

of fitness. But Mr. Russell and those "courtly, well-

descent from ancient families on the three islands,

found little time during their elegant and sympathetic

intercourse for anything but discussions of ensigns

armorial, quarterings, and tinctures, such as "the

intense affection for the British connection, the love of

British habite and customs, which preeminently dis-

inguish the inhabitants of this State." We invite his

attention to the test to which we propose to subject his

rhetorical flourish, the test of statistics and figures, for

which those "courtly, well-educated gentlemen" from

whom he derived his impressions, have always enter-

During the last six years the Government of the

Union has expended upon Custom-Houses, in the

States which have passed ordinances of Secession the

sum of \$6.883,318 3f, and upon Marine Hospitals,

tained a well-bred aversion and contempt.

educated gentlemen" of South Carolins who

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

country is rolling, there are many rich plantations in the little valleys, "so secluded that they seem lost " among the mountains." The Cumberland River runs 250 miles in the State, and is navigable up to N shville, the capital. The Tennessee River, after it enters from the south, runs across the State (200 miles), and is navigable the entire distance. At many points it is as broad as the Mississippi. West Tennescen (the district west of the Tennessee River) is a level, alluvial country, drained by the affluents of the Mis-desippi. At the election on the 8th of June last, by the establishment of Secession camps at Union City, Jackson, Humbolds, and other points, the acts of organized mobe in Memphis and Nashville, and the presence of armed men everywhere at the polls, who openly declared their intention of driving out or killing every man who voted for the Union, great "unanimity" was secured. A few counties, even on the borders of Mississippi and Alabassa, gave emphatic Union majorities; but throughout Middle and West Tonnessee (51 counties), the following was the general result, as reported in the official return

For Secession	87,392 14,415
Majority	72,977

In East Tennessee the Secessionists attempted the same game; armed men were introduced at some points, and on the stump, through the newspapers, and in private, the most violent threats were made against Senator Andy Johnson, Mr. Nelson, Representative in Congress, "Parson Brownlow" of The Knoxville Whig, and other leading men, who denounced and defied the Secession Oligarchy. The Union vote was materially decreased by this intimidation; but it was impossible to crush out a free ballot among those bardy sons of the mountains. In East Tennessee (29 counties) the vote stood thus:

Majority...... 18,182

East Tennessee embraces about one-third of the area of the State. In 1850 it contained a population of 200,307, of whom only 22,487 were slaves. It is a ountainous region, crossed from north to south by eral ridges of the Appalachian chain, and the Cumberland Hills, at an elevation of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. They are noted for wild, picture-que scenery, and Chattaneoga lies in the very shadow of the famous Lookout Mountain, which is just across the line, in Georgia. The mountains abound in great pine forests,

valuable for tar and turpentine, in marble, and other excellent building stone, and contain extensive coves, threaded by subterranean streams, some of which have been explored for ten miles. The Tennessee River, which rises among the Mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, crosses the entire region in a southwesterly direction. The climate is delightful and salubrious and has gained for the country the appellation of the Italy of America.

It possesses all the essentials for extensive manufacuring; ite universal resources are abundant, embracing rich deposits of coal, iron, lead and copper; gypsom nitrous earths, and sait and sulphur springs are also common, and the swift streams afford excellent water power. Considerable manufacturing is already done; but the country is distinctively a pastural one. Cattle-raising is the chief pursuit, and enormous numbers are sumually exported South. Wool, fruit, wheat, corn, oats, barley, butter and cheese are the other principal products. The leading productions of the whole State of Tennessee are by no means Southern. In 1849 (the latest year which we find reported), her cotton erop was 149,432 bales of 400 pounds each, which, at \$50 per bale, would amount to \$9,721,600, while her corn crop of 52,276,223 bushels was worth at least

The men of East Tennessee are a fruged, industrious ace, of long, sinewy limbs, compact, fibrous frames, inured to hardships, and accustomed from childhood to the use of the rifle. In the Mexican War, they were the best soldiers from the whole South. They have always been noted for their enthusiastic attachment to the national airs and the national emblem; nowhere in the Union is the old, starry banner more fondly loved than among their mountains and valleys. They offer a united front to the despotism which has precipitated their State into rebellion, and will probably imitate the course of the Loyalists in Western Virginia.

At present, as the map discloses, they have no outlet; they are entirely cut off from railroad communication except through the enemy's country. And with the exception of the loyal mountain districts of Kentucky, upon their northern border, they are completly surrounded. Whenever our troops penetrate far enough into Virginia to take possession of their railroad, which leads from Knoxville to Lynchburg, and thence, by one branch to Richmond, and by another to Washington, they will be in direct and easy communication with the capital. It is understood that many of them have already been supplied with arms by the Federal Government.

PROM HARPER'S PERRY.

Reception of the News of the Defeat at Manassas Feeling Toward Banks Return Home of the Three-Months' Regiments-Runaway Slaves and Slavery-Order of the Commanding General Making of Slave-Jailor of a Massachusetts Colonel-Secession Sympathy in the Army-Levient Treatment of Traitors, and " Aid and Comfort" to the Euemy.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Tuesday, July 23, 1861. To-day at noon we received the first account of the sad reverse of our arms at Manassas Janetion, which is the more distressing as it disappoints the hopes and expectations raised by previous accounts had of our successful advance upon Bull Run. But after we learned on Sunday that Gen. Johnston had left Winchester last Thursday, in time to reach the scene of contest and reenforce Beaurecard, doubt and sad forebodings were excited in many minds, which have been only too fully confirmed. This disastrous intelligence soon spread among the troops eager for news of the battle, brought by the Baltimore papers of this morning, and aroused feelings of anger and indignation, mingled with regret, but no sentiment of despondency for the present nor despair for the future. The soldiers at once attributed the disaster, as, Indeed, was distinctly charged in the papers, to the reënforcement of Johnston, which arned the scale of battle " at a critical moment, when our army were apparently on the point of achieving a brilliant success. They felt that they were it some measure responsible for the result of this adroit movement of Johnston, and maddened by the thought, the anothered discontent which they had for some time cherished broke out in unqualified expressions of anger against the Commander who had given them no opportunity to fight the enemy at Winchester, or prevent, by active demonstrations against his position, what might be considered at once a disgrape to themselves and a national calamity. If the troops her were under the permanent command of General Paterson, there is every remen for believing that the emper of the soldiers would have exhibited itself in vio ent manifestations account him personally, but they are nearly all breaking up camp to return home, and this fact, together with the gratifying nows that he had been superseded in his command by General Banks, moderated the feelings and conduct of the men.

The appointment of Gon. Banks to the chief command of this Department of the Army is received with universal approbation and pleasure, for his prompt and rigorous suppression of secession traitors and treason in Bultimore has inspired coefidence in his ability and good faith to the cause of the Union.

The three-months regiments where time has already expired are pushing off home, as fast as they can cross the river with their bappage and get conveyance by The bridge across the Petomac at this point having been wickedly destroyed by the Rebels, the river has to be forded, and though not deep, it is rough, and the banks are so steep us to impede greatly the passage of the wagons. I noticed this morning a fow regiments wading the stream at about half-leg depth, and that the narrow streets in the town and across the river along the canal were blocked up with grange wagons. Some of the troops go home via Baltimore and some via Hagerstown. The 3d and 4th Wisconsin Regiments have reached here, and other three-years regiments arrived and on their way will soon renew the strength of this column, and make our position secure against any demonstration of the enemy in this quarter, which some persons now anticipate, but none fear.

Several animated pieces of "contraband" entered our encampment while the army lay at Charlestown, but the peer black glave who hoped for protection and

aspired after liberty did not find the Stars and Stripes the flag of Freedom for them. They were sent home to their masters. One I saw was a very fine specimen of muscle, and I was amused at one of his shrewd remarks. He was told that he had better return to his master, as he was a great deal better off than the free negroes in the North, and reference was made to one of the free servants of an officer to confirm this demo cratic doctrine so constantly and with such shallow inhumanity urged in defense of Slavery. The slave's answer to this was quickly made: "If that free man thinks I am better off than he is, let him change places with me for a little while." The free negro did not accept this proof of the doctrine of Slavery being more desirable than Freedom, and the slave was remanded to his master by the commander of an army raised in behalf of Freedom!

But, perhaps I am mistaken, and the army of the North and of Freedom only intends to fight the army of the South and of Slaveholders, to settle some little matter of political dispute, and "to reestablish the Union upon some fair basis," which will perpetuate Slavery rrevocably. Perhaps this is what all this uprising of the Free North and the Free West means, against the aggressive despotism of Slavery, and that after all there is no great difference in the objects of the war, political issues alone being at stake, and both armies lighting for the perpetuity of Slavery!

Well, let them fight on this ground, and see whose head the crown of victory will descend.

Before quitting this subject, I will mention that the march of our army into Virginia frightened the slaveholders, who had been told we intended plundering them of all their property, and many fied with their negroes, but the negroes in some cases would not go with their masters. They hid themselves in the woods, and probably some took the opportunity of escaping ncross Maryland into the free domain of Pennsylvania. Others, belonging to men who remained at home, ab sconded from their masters. When the army left Charlestown and moved to this place, a number of slaveholders became alarmed about their slaves, and applied to Headquarters, making the charge that the negroes were harbored by our soldiers, and were running away with them. Upon this representation of the slavehunters, among whom, I am sorry to say, figured a degenerate Virginian bearing the honored name of Washington, a descendant of one of the brothers of the illustrious Father of his Country, our Commander-in-Chief issued as one of the last of his official decrees, the following slave-catching "circular:"

Headware Rolling Corporation Headware Street of Pennativania. }
Headware Frank, July 22, 1981.
To Commanding understands that a number of colored persons [why not say slaves?], have followed the army

sons [why not ray starce I], have followed the army from Charlestown and other points of our route, and are at present with some of the regiments. He instructs you to direct the different Colonels of your command to have them removed and placed in charge of Colonel Gordon (id Massachusetts Regiment), in command of the town.

By order of Major-General PATTERSON.

Signed, F. J. Powres, A. A. G.

The Provost-Marshal in this war has lost his ancient

dignity of Judge, and has degenerated into a police officer. This must have been very pleasant to a Massachusetts colonel, this duty of acting as jailer for the safe-keeping of runaway negroes belonging to men in arms against the country! I am happy to say, however, that upon inquiry at the office of the Provost-Marshal, Col. Gordon, this morning, I learned that no runaway "niggers" had been placed in his charge, and the inference is that the masters were mistaken as to their whereabouts. If not found in the neighboring woods, they had better look for them in Canada.

As the campaign of Gen. Patterson is closing, it may not be amise to say now that in more than one instance I have heard of expressions of sympathy with the South, and of sentiments ill becoming men leading the armies of the North against the despots of Slavery and traitors to their country. One high in command on one occasion, at least, was heard to utter these treasonable words: "This is an unnatural and unboly war; the fanatics of the North have goaded the South nto indignation against us; they are our kinsmen and friends, and we must make this war as bloodless as

It may be politic to be lenient and generous even to traitors in arms, but I doubt the wisdom or justice of showing them the kindness which has been practiced toward them in Virginia. If it disarmed them, or mitigated even their malignant batred, it might be well, but my observation convinces me that it is mercy and loving kindness thrown away upon ingrates; and that, if this war is to be carried to a successful issue by invasion of the soil, we must resort to the acknowledged right of war, and " quarter on the enemy." Instead of this course having been pursued, we seem to have entered Virginia only to enrich her, by paying extravagantly, in gold and silver, for all the Army has obtained, without discrimination or distinction of friends been asked, and I am privy to instances of rent and damages having been paid to the agents of officers in the Confederate Army for the occupation of their ouses and lands as headquarters and camping grounds The same thing may be said of forage, at prices above the current rates of the country. This mode of dealing only strengthens and gives " aid and comfort" to the enemy, while it gives to Treason the sinews of war,

FROM MARYLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, July 24, 1861. Trustworthy Rebel letters received here yesterday from Richmond, by some book or crook, tell us that the traiter Robert Lee had left that city on the 17th inst. with a large army, for Lynchburg, on his way to the western part of Virginia, for the express purpose of intercepting Gen. Mc'Ciellau's descending column which they supposed was aiming for Lewisburg. They eay, also, that Lee intended to cooperate with Floyd and Wise, so as to keep the Tonnessee and Virginia Railroad out of the Federal grasp, and save the Kanawha region from falling under the new Virginia

The Robels here seem to know more of the particular lars of the conflict at Manossas than they judge it prudent to let out. Now and then, however, their vin distive, loguacious women will let their secrets slip it is to their tongues that the town is indebted for the umors that Benaregard showed the white feather i the battle of Sunday, and could not be found at the close of the conflict, and that Joe Johnson and Jack son were killed just before the order for the retreat of our men was given by Gen. McDowell. The Rebe romen here are loud in their approval of the orders of the Traitor Generals, to give no quarter, and of the bayeneting of the wounded on the field.

If Baltimore were made a military depot for the willing of the new regiments, it would be a espital titing for the nation. It would be the means of corcetting public sentiment to such an extent as to insure the fature fidelity of the city and the State to the Covernment of the Union. Maryland must be kept up to the performance of her Federal duties, and there must be no possible danger of her ever swerving therefrom. This can be done better by her military occupation in a friendly sense than in a hostile one. I commend this suggestion to the powers that be, and trust they wil dopt it at once. Let Baltimore and other parts of Maryland be made one vast camp, or series of camps, for drilling and organization, and the nation wi speedily begin to reckon this State as one of the loyal nes, which no human power can detach from the Union. Her robel population must either be driven out or metamorphosed. Peaceable military poesession will effect the latter alternative upon all rebels whose interests will keep them on the cell, as to those who refuse to submit, let them go into Jeffdom, and their war will cure them of their rebellious proclivities.

Col. Harvey's 7th Pennsylvania Reserve has ju marched through Hoffman street, and saluted with upcoarious and bilarious cheering the largest flag in this city, 18 by 36, that hange suspended across the street from Mr. Johnson's house. It was a grand ovation, I assure you, to see the oplifted hate of a thousand men swinging in air, and to hear their heartfelt and

outspoken demonstration in bonor of the blessed Stan and Stripes, while the Union ladies of the square-God bless them!—saluted their march with the waving of flage and handkerchiefs from windows and balon nies. Capt. Emmons of the Navy joined in the welcome from the terrace of Boiton Mansion, the red dence of the gallant and aged Purser Thornton, with his children waving their tiny flags, clustering round their father in uniform. Altogether, it was a never to be forgotten.

FROM FORTRESS MONROR.

What is Said of the Heverse at Bull Ran-The Last Han, the Last Dollar, the Lase Drop of Blood-A Man Shot at Newport News-A New Movement-A Light Battery-A Storm-The Allen Court-Martiel An Infernal Machine. . From Our Special Corres

FORTRESS MONROY, Old Point Comfort,

July 23, 1861. \$ It would be difficult to describe the feelings with which the reverse at Bull Run was received here this orning. Passing over all that, I come to what the inhesitating conclusion of every man was to wit, the ast man, the last dollar, and the last drop of blood, if need be, to sustain the flag. Soldiers, especially those who have seen service, do not expect success at all times. They know the contingencies on which vio-tories and defeats hang, and before the result was known not a few feared it, after it was known that Patterson had failed to do his daty, and that constquently Johnson would form a junction with Benaregard at Manassas Gap. The lesson is severe, almost too severe. What will the North-the affluent and patriotic North-do? Will its heart sink or rise? Will the Robel sympathizers, who are known to be among you, come from their hiding-places and decide the popular centiment, or, as when Sumter fell, wil the loyal centiment rise like a whirlwind and send mea and provide money equal to the occasion? I reply that the North has only just begun to fight; that the reverse, instead of disheartening her, will send thousands where before she sent bundreds, and that the Rebels, by a success through panic among our raw men, will achieve but a temporary success. Are we slaves, or are we men? Are we to be discouraged by a single disadvantage, the result more of our own fault then any superiority of the Robels.

As a matter of course, we here are not exempt from apprehension as to the effect in this quarter of this access of the rebels. Consequently, the question is asked, will they not make an advance from Yorktown on Newport News, and possibly on Hampton ! Some profess themselves confident that they will, while others are quite as certain that the rebel force at York. town has been considerably weakened in consequence of the formward movement from Washington. To the Inter view I am strongly inclined. At all events, it now seems as though the movement from Washington should have been attended by a similar one from this point up James River, at least a demonstration against Yorktown, if not Norfolk, which, if it did not with iraw troops from Riehmond, from which point it would seem Beauregard was actually recoforced, would at least have retained at Yorktown and Norfolk 20,000 troops. Had our army of say 30,000 been concentrated here to move simultaneously with McDowell, it would have been at Richmond by this time. James and York Rivers are the natural, direct, and ensiest routes to Richmond and the heart of Virginia. It is the easier one for flanking the rebel army at any point between Richmond and Washington. Such a column starting from Fortress Monroe simultaneously with McDowell's departure from Washington, would have been thundering on the outskirts of Richmond, while he was engaging them in front of Manassas.

For several days past there have been rumors, no doubt well founded, of a change in the disposition of some of the regiments, with a view of taking up new positions and a movement of considerable moment. It already been, reconsidered, but that it will be carried into effect at an early day. Licut. Mendenhall of the regulars has for some time been engaged in equipping and bringing out a light battery of six guas. Company L of the 4th Artillery has been detailed for that important service, and the labor of organizing the corps is nearly complete. It has cost no little labor, and the expedition with which it has been accomplished refleets credit on Lieut. Mendenhoff, who is an officer of great perseverance, with a genuine love for the ser-

Yesterday Mr. Dana H. Whitney, Quartermaster's sergeant of the Vermont Regiment, was shot about four miles from Newport News. He started from the latter place with Lieut. Becker, of Col. Bendix's Regiment, for what reason is not known, and was on the main road to Hampton, and when a few rods in th rear of Lieut. B., was shot, as would seem, from both sides of the road. He was hit by several buck shot. one of which penetrated his lungs. Becker's male was shot under him, and he immediately took to the woods. Subsequently a foraging party, hearing the firing, came up and found the body of Whitney. The fact that neither his purse nor glass was taken, together with other circumstances, favors the idea that the act was perpetrated, not by an organized expedition, but by or more assessins. Suspicion attached to a mat by the name of Cunningham, and his son; and they were taken into custody and are now held by Col. Phelps. They have professed friendship, and have en furnished with safeguards. No little distrest has of late attached to a number of persons of this class. An infernal machine, cimilar to the one recently cicked up in the Potomac, has floate a ashore opposite to the fortrees. It is thought that it was sent adrift from Sewall's Point.

A sovere easterly storm prevailed here last night, accompanied by a deluging rain. The tide rose some on feet above the ordinary level, and invaded some of the government stables and storehouses. The loss was confined to a quantity of hay. But a small part of Old Point is out of reach of these excessive tides, which usually take place in the Fall and Spring.

The Allen court-martial commenced its session vesterday, but did not meet to-day in consequence of he health of Lieut. Loder, Judge Advocate.

Internal Muchines Too large a Force there -The next Campaign-The Route to Rich

mond-The Allen Court-Martinl. Prom Our Special Corresponder

FORTHESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMPORT,

July 24, 1861. On Monday an infernal machine, probably a con trivance similar to the one that came ashere, was seen to explede on the Roads, nearly in the track of the steamers that ply between Old Point and Newport News. A column of amole was first seen to rise, and hen another column of water, followed by a violent agitation of the surface for a considerable distance around. Those who saw it had no doubt of its inferna character. The contrivance that fleated ashere indiented that two small barrels are filled with coarse powder, are so connected by a rope, operating as a lanyard, a sudden jerk on which will cause plods. A ship running against it will thus be acted so with the chances that it would be blown up. One of the contrivances, supposed at the time to be only a barrel, was seen floating in the Roads, and the steamer from Newport News passed very near to it. These machines, which may be, and probably are various, machines, which may be, and probably are various, tray be taken out at night in small boats from Sewall's Point or Cransy Island, and there is at least a chance that gunboats or transports, some of which are almost constantly moving in the Roads, will come in contact.

with one of them.

Persons who, with good glasses, have been making observations, are convinced that the Rebels are constructing an extensive work on Sewall's Point, facing the fortress, far enough back to be hidden from view by the trees that line the above, which have been left standing, while those further back have been out down and a large space elegred off, Almost every officer

\$1,515,601 91; making for these two objects a total of \$8,398,320 25. At the port of Charleston, S. C., at which an average of \$300,000 per annum of revenue is collected, a Custom-House was in process of erection at the time of the outbreak, upon which, up to June 1860, the sum of \$2,053,000 had been expended, and for the completion of which at least \$2,000,000 more would have been required. At New-Orleans, a Cus tom-House was in process of construction, " the most

\$2,925,258, and about the same amount additional was called for in the estimates to finish it. During the same period upwards of \$4,000,000 has been spent upon fortifications in these same States, and at least an equal amount has gone for the erection and support of light-houses, and for the improvement of military landings. In the bailding and repairs of mints at New-Orleans, Dablonega, and Charlotte, more than \$1,000,000 has been expended. The Fede

ral Government has carried the mails in these States

during the period above named at an aggregate loss of

omplete and perfect in design of any public building

the United States," upon which bad been expended

at least \$12,000,000. These items alone make an aggregate expenditure for these purposes alone of

During this period of six years the gross revenue collected at the ports of the "Secoded States" has amounted in the aggregate to just \$19,206,531 38. So that, taking into account only the items of enstornhouses, marine hospitals, mints, light-houses, fertifications, and mails, the Seceded States have in aix years ost the Federal Government \$10,191,688 87 more than the entire revenue collected at all their ports.

In these States the number of ports of entry is A5 gross receipts of 18 of which were, for the year 1860, less than \$500 each, and in 21 of the 45 the exenses of collection exceeded the receipts in the sum of \$118,537 88. In the loyal States there are 99 ports, and in these only about 4 per cent of the revenue collected is absorbed by the expense of collection, while in the Scooled States 16 per cent of the small amount collected is thus expended. At the port of Boston, in 1860, \$4,736,823 31 was collected, at a cost of \$375,483 84 and in the same year at New-Orleans, \$2,618,362 78, at an expense of \$285,168 81; and at the port of Charleston \$379.875.93, at a cost of \$70.542.97

The net revenue from the Secoded States in 1860 was \$3,357,230 34; while the not revenue collected at and \$7,730,945 to the robel States. This is a per capita

the revenue from all those States of \$1,004,049 13. While these States have thus not only contributed sothing toward our yearly expenditure of \$70,000,000, but have been pensioners upon the bounty of the Union they now revile, the larger portion of our yearly revenue has been absorbed by them. The idle and Mr. Russell, in one of his letters to The London Times, written from Palmettodom, says that the South enniless scions of their man-stealing "aristocracy" have been first educated at the national expense, have has been for long years " bound in a Maxentian union to the object of her loathing," (the North), while largely officered our army and navy, or have been quartered upon the departments of civil administration, manufacturers and capitalists have fattened from off while their politicians have largely engrossed the posts her tender limbs." This sounds well, and the classical

> Meanwhile the North has inforced from her fresh and vigorous life the little animation which has relieved their universal stagnation; has diffused whatever of the light of science and literature has penetrated their beighted regions; and has been the sole barrier to a relapse into the most disgusting barbarism that ever cursed the earth. For subtract the industrial energy, the commercial enterprise, the inventive power, the religious and educational inflaence, and the controlling force of public opinion of the North, infused for the last half century, from their life, and the barrenest, the most torpid state of society, emitting the rankest moral stench, would be presented throughout these States.

So much for the " Maxentian Union." The truth is, that the South has always been a pensioner upon the county of the Federal Government, and instead of looking with "unenvious eyes," as Mr. Russell amerts, upon the growing power and wealth of the North, has en affected with a chronic jealousy and impotent rage, which has manifested itself in attempts at Nulli-Scation, in arbitrary changes in the revenue system, by which Northern industry has been subjected to one reverses, and finally, her strategy exhausted, by outrage and devastation in Kansas, the fitting preade to the gigantic rebellion now in progress, deriving its entire support from theft and lying.

But to carry the illustrations drawn from statistics still further. According to the census of 1860, the ertire population of the robel States is 7,694,656; of the loyal Slave States, 2,965,504; and of the Free States, 18,905.682. The real estate of the robel Slave. States is valued at \$1.854.913.483; the personal property, \$2,478,814,450; making a total of \$1,333,757,942. The real estate of the loyal Slave States is valued at 22,900,879; the personal property, \$600,060,152; a total of \$1,132,051,024. The valuation of the real estate of the ninctoen Free States is \$4,547,191,180; while the personal property is estimated to be of the alne of \$1,993,756,439; giving a total valuation of \$6,546,947,619. This gives to the Slave States, robel nd loyal, a total valuation of \$5,465,828,966; showing a balance of \$1,075,138,653 in favor of the Free States. This balance in favor of the North would be nearly trebled, were the 4,000,000 of slaves included in the valuation of the Slave States excluded. In this summary, as given in the census tables, these 4,000,000 proletarians are made to appear twice, both as population and as personal property.

The increase per cept of all the States for the past 10 years has been 125.66. The highest increase has been the case of Iowa, which in 10 years has increased her valuation 942.97 per cent. The next highest increase is that of California, 837.07 per cent. The valuation of Illinois, was, in 1850, \$156,205,006; in 1860, \$871,860,282. In no Slave State is there na increase approaching this; while those Slavo States which ow the greatest increase are those in which the Free Labor element has been largely introduced. The condition of the Slave States as compared with the Free is further shown by the allotment of the Direct Tax, which is now under consideration, and will probably be brought forward by the Chairman, the Hon. Thuddeus Stevens, within a day or two. Of the \$30,000,000 which it is proposed to raise. \$19,051,993 is allotted to the Free States; \$3,217,062 to the loyal Slave States;